The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 4. RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870. NO. 53

THE SENTINEL.

e Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5th 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 clock.

Mr. Welker gave notice that he should roduce a bill to abolish the office of ate Printer.

Mr. Welker moved that as bills are taken on the Calendar, that they be put upon their several readings, which was adopted.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Bill to authorize G. W. Wynne, former collector of Hertford County, to collect ears of taxes for the year 1867, passed

Bill to incorporate Eastern Star Lodge, . 2, I. O. G. T. in the Town of Beaufort, ause exempting the property of said dge from taxation was stricken out] ed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate Catawba Lodge, A. M. No. 248 in the Town of Newton, ed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate Wayne Lodge No. 112 F. M. passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate Oak City Council No. Friends of Temperance in the City of leigh, passed its third reading.

Resolution in favor of W. & R. S. cker & Co. passed its second reading.

Bill to incorporate the Georgetown and arlotte Rail Road Company, passed its ond reading, and was postponed until urday next.

Bill to incorporate Watauga Lodge, No. A. G. M. passed its third reading.

Bill to amend an act to charter the Wes-

On motion of Mr. Love it was indefinitepostponed.

Bill to prevent obstructions in Mud ding.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of de and Beaufort counties to levy a spe tax, passed its second reading.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners, of coln county to levy a special tax, passed second reading.

Bill authorizing Z. F. Rush, former Sher of Randolph County, to collect arrears axes for the year 1867, passed its third ding.

Bill to amend an act relative to issuing ds for the county of Jackson, passed its d reading.

Bill authorizing J. B. Watson, Sheriff of county of Hyde, to collect arrears of es for the year 1868, passed its third ding.

Bill authorizing C. Hunter, guardian, to e title to real estate, passed its third ding.

Bill to charter the Yanceyville and Dan Railroad Company.

Mr. Hayes moved to amend the bill riding that the gauge of said Road ll be the same as that of the North Car a Railroad, which was voted down, and bill passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the ensboro Female College, passed its d reading. Messrs. Bellamy, Cook, es and Love voted in the negative.

Bill to charter the Greensboro Building Loan Association, in Guilford county, sed its third reading.

A. Hyman, (col.) entered his protest inst the passage of the bill to call in the cial tax bonds.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. er.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Graham, for Committee on Insane lum, reported favorably upon the bill to y taxes for the benefit of the Insane lum and for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind lum. Placed on the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Harris, of Wake, col.: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Wake to levy pecial tax. Referred.

By Mr. Humphries: A resolution in favor T. F. Baxter, Sheriff of Currituck.

On motion of Mr. H. the rules were sus ded, and the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Durham: A bill to make uniform modes of procedure arising in cases der an ordinance of the Convention, ratified the 14th of March, 1868, an l entitled ordinance regulating the jurisdiction the Courts of this State."

CALENDAR.

Bill to fix the time for Sheriffs to settle h county Treasurers, was taken up and sed its third reading.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of quimans, to levy a special tax, was post poned and passed for third reading by a te of yeas 51 nays 11.

Bill in favor of U. B. Gutherie of Orange nty, was taken up and after the adopn of certain amendments reported by the mmittee to whom it was referred, the ll passed its second reading.

Bill to prohibit bathing in Lumber River thin certain limits, was taken up and sed its second reading.

Bill to incorporate the Fay Mathamatical d Classical High Scool, reached, and sed its second reading.

Bill in favor of the Sheriff of Yadkin unty passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Farrow, the rules were spended and the bill authorizing the mmissioners of Hyde, to levy a special x, was taken up and passed its second ading by a vote of yeas 55 nays 11.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the ape Fear Agricultural Association, taken . (Bill asks for an appropriation $10,-00).

On motion of Mr. French the section proiding for the appropriation of $10,000, as stricken out and the bill passed its econd reading.

Bill to punish for violating the town laws Salem, passed its several readings under suspension of the rules.

A communication was received from the perintendent of Public Works in regard a visit by members of the General Assembly to Morehead City.

On motion of Mr. Long of Richmond, e rules were suspended and the bill authorizing Commissioners of Richmond to vy a special tax, was taken up and passed a second reading by a vote of yeas 53, ys 15.

Bill in favor of the Sheriff of Cleaveland county, taken up and passed its second reading.

The Senate bill in favor of J. N. Bateman, Sheriff of Washington county, was taken up and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Senate bill to incorporate the Jamaheka Lodge, No. 145 A. Y. M., was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the rules were suspended and the bill in favor of the Sheriff of Cleaveland, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill incorporating the Lumber River Navigation Company, was taken up and after the adoption of amendments reported by the Committee to whom it was referred, passed its several readings.

Bill to create a Turnpike road in Transylvania county, was amended and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Procter, a call of the House was had and 37 members answered to their names.

CALENDAR (RESUMED.)

Bill to incorporate the Tarboro Gas Light Company, was taken up and passed several readings.

Bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, was taken up, and postponed.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington Life Insurance Company, was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

Bill to fix the compensation of the Treasurer of Rutherford county, was taken up, amended by inserting Wilson and Perquimans counties, and the bill passed its second reading. After a debate of some length, the bill underwent some further amendment and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 43, nays 23.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Chowan to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its reading, yeas 47, nays 18.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Polk to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 44, nays 16.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, such as the passage of bills of a private nature, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

FROM THE HOUSE.

Bill to amend chapter 270, Public Laws of North Carolina; referred.

Bill to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors within 3 miles of Ashpole Robeson county; referred.

Resolution for the relief of T. F. Baxter, sheriff of Currituck county, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Bill relating to Probate Deeds by *feme coverts* during the late war; referred.

Bill to provide for drawing jurors in certain cases; referred.

NOTICE.

Mr. Bellamy, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal the Charter of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Welker: To abolish the office of State Printer.

Mr. Welker moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill on its passage, which motion prevailed.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Colgrove, Cook, Legg, Martindale, Smith and Sweet—6.

The bill passed its third reading by the following vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Brogden, Cherry, Forkner, Graham, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Moore, of Yancey, McLaughlin, Murphy, Respass, Robbins, Welker, Whiteside, Winstead and Wilson—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Colgrove, Cook, Hyman, (col.) Legg, Martindale, Smith and Sweet—7.

Mr. Welker, moved a suspension of the rules in order to have the bill engrossed at once and sent to the House, which was lost, it requiring 26 votes to suspend the rules.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Bellamy, Brogden, Cherry, Forkner, Graham, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Love, Long, Mason, Melchor, Moore, of Yancey, McLaughlin, Murphy, Robbins, Sweet, Welker, Whiteside, Winstead and Wilson—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Cook, Hyman, (col.) Legg, Martindale, Respass and Smith.—6.

By Mr. Bellamy: Bill to repeal Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Chapter 2nd, of the Revised Code. Referred.

By Mr. Cook: Resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* Monday 14th of February. Lies over.

By Mr. Sweet: Resolution instructing the Secretary of State to furnish captains of the laws passed at this session to members of the General Assembly at the actual cost of getting them up. Lies over.

By Mr. Walker: Resolution proposing to hold extra daily sessions, to Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, in order to consider business of a private nature, which was adopted.

By Mr. Welker: a Resolution instructing the Committee on finance to make in connection with their annual report, in the financial condition of the State

1st. The manner in which the accounts are kept in this department.

2nd. To whom were sold the bonds paid as dividend on the stock of the State in the North Carolina Railroad, and at what price.

3rd. To examine the vouchers for all money paid for expenditure in the several departments.

4th. To learn and report the items under the head of contingencies.

5th. What amount was paid for labor on the capitol yard, and to servants about the capitol.

6th. What amount of the special tax to pay interest on the new bonds is on hand, and whether any of it is been used for any other purpose, and

7th. What amount of money belonging to the Board of Education is in the Treasury, and whether any of it has been used for any object but for its ultimate purpose, which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to amend an act passed 1855, creating one million of preferred stock in the North Carolina Railroad company.

The question being the motion of Mr. Stephens to indefinitely postpone the bill, which prevailed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to repeal certain acts passed at the sessions of 1868–'69, making appropriations to Railroad companies.

Mr. Graham urged the passage of the bill, he introduced it in the early part of the session, and the Senate had her full time to consider its merits. It was true there had been several acts passed in relation to the subject, some might deem it unnecessary on that ground to pass this bill, yet he did not believe the action already taken would accomplish the demands of the people; the resolution instructing the Treasurer to stop the payment of interest on the special tax bonds, was worth nothing, as the Treasurer can be compelled by *mandamus* to pay the interest, and the only thing that would stop it, would be to show that said appropriations were unconstitutional, and that we have the right to repeal the acts making the appropriations, an act accordingly.

Mr. Cook offered a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Brogden said he desired to discuss the subject but was not prepared to do so now, and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Monday next at which motion prevailed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend section 9 chapter 68, of the Revised Code, was postponed until Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

Bill to amend chapter 33, Laws 1868 relating to quarantine at the Port of Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Love it was amended as follows: *Provided*, That the funds for quarantine purposes under the provisions of this act shall not be paid out of the State Treasury, and the bill passed.

Bill to annex a portion of New Hanover county to Sampson, passed.

Bill requiring County Commissioners to Charlton, passed.

Bill to amend an act to establish the days and places for selling property under execution, passed.

CALENDAR.

Bill for the better protection of Landlords, was rejected,

Bill relative to false pretences, passed its second reading.

Bill to amend the law in relation to laying off the homestead and personal property exemption, failed to pass its second reading, *no quorum voting*.

Bill relative to defendants, was rejected.

Bill concerning Railroad Presidents, was rejected.

Bill to declare valid the election of certain Justices of the Peace at August election 1869, was postponed until to morrow.

Bill to repeal section 80, chapter 34, Revised Code, was rejected.

Bill [from the Code Commission] relating to Roads, Bridges and Ferries was under consideration when the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to draw a check for his *per diem*. Granted.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Clayton: A bill to amend the charter of the Little River Turnpike Co. Referred.

By Mr. French: A bill regulating appeals from Justice's Courts in certain cases. Referred.

By Mr. Durham: A bill to extend the time for the Tax Collector of Cleaveland county to settle with the county Treasurer. Referred.

CALENDAR.

Bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to pay to the Attorney General such sums of money as may be deemed necessary to conduct a suit against the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, was taken up (the money to be paid upon the affidavit of the Attorney General as to its necessity).

Mr. Gatling took the floor in explanation of the bill.

After some debate, Mr. Gatling moved to amend the 1st section by providing that not more than $1,500 shall be so drawn.

Mr. Vest moved to amend by making the amount $500. Lost.

Mr. Gatling's amendment was then adopted and the bill as amended, passed its third reading.

Bill in favor of U. B. Gutherie, was next taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 47 nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the bill compensating common school Examiners, was taken from the table.

(The bill allows the Examiner $3 per day when actually engaged upon their duties.)

The bill then passed its second reading.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Hyde county to levy a special tax, passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 50 nays 12.

By Mr. Moore of Chowan, A bill in relation to an election of townshiptrustees in Chowan, Washington, Gates and Polk counties. Lies over.

CALENDAR (CONTINUED.)

Bill in favor of the Sheriff of Yadkin, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to prohibit bathing in Lumber River within certain limits, was taken up, amended and passed its third reading.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Polk County to levy a special tax, passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 57 nays 10.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting various bills, all of which were appropriately referred.

By Mr. Barnett: A bill postponing until 1872, the collection taxes for the purpose of paying interest on the public debt contracted either before or since the war. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Welch: A resolution expressing the sense of the members of the General Assembly that their term of office expires on the 1st Thursday of August 1870.

Mr. Welch moved to suspend the rules and adopt at once.

Mr. Sweet opposed the suspension of the rules and wished to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sinclair also opposed the suspension of the rules.

The motion to suspend the rules was put to a vote and lost, the vote standing yeas 33, nays 7, (no quorum.) Messrs. Carson, Haney, Sut. Justus, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Renfrow and Vest, voting in the negative.

Mr. Welch moved a call of the House.

On that motion, the yeas and nays being called, it was adopted by a vote of yeas 48, nays 14.

The Clerk called the roll and 75 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Justice, further proceeding under the call was dispensed with.

Mr. Welch renewed his motion to suspend the rules, and upn his motion called the yeas and nays.

A ballot being taken the motion to suspend was again lost by one member voting, the vote standing yeas 54, nays 2. (Messrs. Justus and Vest, voting in the negative.

CALENDAR (RESUMED.)

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Nash county to levy a special tax, was taken up and failed for the want a quorum, the vote standing yeas 32, nays 15.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Chowan county to levy special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 45, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended, and the bill to repeal the act amendatory to theact to incorporate the Western N. C. Railroad, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended, and the bill incorporating the Wilmington and Carolina Railroad, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McMillian, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Planters Railroad Company, was taken up, ordered to be printed, and made special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. White, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Pasquotank county, to issue bonds, was taken up and passed its several readings, by a vote of yeas 51, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Rutherford county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 40, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rules were suspended and the resolution for the relief of Jno. Crisp, of Macon county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr Durham, the rules were suspended and the bill extending the time for the tax collector of Cleveland county for settling with the county Treasurer, was taken up.

Mr. Durham presented a petition from the Commissioners of Cleveland praying for an extension of time. The petition was read and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Solpes, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend section 19 of the act concerning Guardians and Wards, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Painter, the rules were suspended and the resolution instructing the Finance Committee to ascertain what clerical aid is necessary in each department of the State government, was taken up, when,

On motion, the House adjourned.

For the Sentinel.

RETROSPECTIVE FIRE IN BEAUFORT, N. C.

Old Beaufort has again been visited by a destructive fire on her water front. About seven o'clock last night, I was sitting "solitary and alone" in my store, enjoying a quiet smoke, when, to me, the terrible cry of *Fire!* aroused me from my meditations. I rushed to the door at once, and the smoke and flame had just begun to issue from the roof of a store nearly in my front on the other side of the street. The citizens, both white and colored were soon on the spot, but from the proximity of the buildings, and the combustible materials of which they were built, it was evident that no earthly power could save several of them from destruction. In less than two hours from the discovery of the fire, the stores occupied by the following parties were nothing more than a mass of smouldering ruins. C. P. Hone, D. S. Saunders, Wm. Y. Guffroy, Fulcher & Bros., R. Lambert & Son, W. C. Lewis. These stores, except that of W. C. Lewis, were totally consumed, and his was totally destroyed, in order to stop the ravages of the flames Westward. On the East, the store of Mrs. Laura A. Norcom, is the only one left standing, and it was so seriously on fire at one time, that its destruction seemed inevitable, but by almost superhuman exertions, it was saved. From her store West, every one is gone until we come to the one recently occupied by *Church Bell*. As to the losses sustained by the parties, I have no data upon which to base an estimate. Some of the goods of nearly all, were saved in a damaged condition. The only parties insured so far as I can learn, were R. Lambert & Son and W. C. Lewis.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE,

is a mystery. Some conjecture one thing and some another. Had it been the work of an incendiary, it seems to me he would have chosen a different hour of the night. As for myself, I have no theory to present. I find it very hard considering the circumstances, to reach the conclusion that any one set fire to the store of either W. U. Guffroy or D. S. Saunders. Fortunately for the town, the wind blew from the North, and the angry flames had to spend their fury on the water. But for this, the greater portion of the town would have been in ashes this morning.

The conduct of the Firemen, the citizens, both white and colored, the officers and soldiers from Fort Macon, the officers and men from the Revenue Cutter, Seward, is worthy of the highest praise, and if anything unpleasant occurred, let it be set down to the excitement, caused by the ravages of the devouring element, and not to any intention on the part of any one to give offence.

The conduct of the colored citizens on this, as on former occasions, deserves special mention. As a class, they acted nobly, and I regret that any one should use any expression calculated to reflect on all, simply because a few may be unworthy. This rule will not apply to either white or colored. I believe in "equal and exact justice to all," and it affords me unfeigned pleasure to bear testimony to the general good conduct of our citizens.

Having suffered in the ravages of fire myself, I am prepared to sympathize with those who have shared a like calamity.

May Heaven yet smile upon our afflicted town, and cause the ray of prosperity to dawn upon us!

Very respectfully,

L. W. M.

Beaufort, N. C., Feb. 4, 1870.

For the Sentinel.

OXFORD, N. C., Feb. 2, 1870.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor Sentinel:

DEAR SIR—In the Ridgeway *Press* I see a letter or article signed Lewis H. Kittle. In this article the writer takes occasion to fling into it, the fact that our county Court of Granville, in 1868, had levied a county tax of twenty thousand dollars, but does not pretend to explain, or give any reason for this extraordinary county tax for Granville county. Mr. Kittle was in possession of all the facts connected with this enormous tax. Mr. Kittle knew that in 1867 our jail was burned; he also knew that in 1866 '67 nearly every bridge in the county had been destroyed by freshets. Now let us see how the matter stands. It is true, the old county Court at May term 1868 levied a tax of twenty thousand dollars; seven thousand dollars of which was to rebuild the jail; order) to the amount of five thousand five hundred dollars, had been issued for rebuilding fifteen bridges. These two amounts make the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars leaving the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars for ordinary purposes. This amount includes three thousand dollars set apart for the poor of the county. When Mr. Kittle was looking up this $20,000 tax, why did he not look for the tax of 1867 levied by that same old county Court, when there was no jail to build and no bridges to build? If he had, he would have found it to be $8,-441,00 (eight thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars). I suppose, *this small* matter is too insignificant to attract the attention of a man of Mr. Kittle's pretensions.

Let us go back and inquire something more about this $20,000 tax levied by the old county Court in 1868. The tax-payers may wish to know what has become of it. The further history of it is this: As was the custom of that old county Court, this tax was prepared by the clerk of that Court, and handed over to W. A. Philpott, then Sheriff of Granville county. This was used to meet the good citizens of the county, at the usual places of meeting, to collect the said taxes. After having gone to two of these places, a notice was served on him, requiring him to hand over to Sheriff Moore his tax list with all the money he had collected. This being such an unusual thing the good citizens of Oxford induced Col. Edwards, to go with Sheriff Philpott, to Raleigh, to see if Governor Holden, would not allow Mr. Philpott, according to custom in such cases, to collect the tax list, then in his hands, but all to no purpose. Our good old Sheriff was put in custody, until he should deliver the books and papers to Sheriff Moore. Well, Sheriff Moore received them, and the good people of the county, were then notified that he would meet them at certain named places, for the purpose of collecting the taxes. About this time, here comes Mr. Kittle with his army of Commissioners and county Trustee, to see that the county finances should be well taken care of. Mr. Kittle tells his Sheriff, that he must pay all county orders drawn for the support of the poor, to the exclusion of all others. The county Trustee, by public advertisement forbids the Sheriff paying or even taking any county order for taxes. Is it surprising, that our people were perplexed, distressed and at their wits' end many held county orders, but had no money? After much consultation and delay, some determined to offer the State tax in cash and contend for an offset with the county orders for county tax. Things went on so for a time. In the Fall of that year, I think it was, I heard it said about the streets, that the Sheriff had returned to the commissioners over one thousand insolvent tax-payers in Granville, amounting to some $3,300. This amount was so very large, I inquired into the matter and found that the list contained about eight hundred negroes, and three hundred whites. All this time, black and white were complaining that they could get no money for work done on the jail. Some are not paid to this day.

Well, a new year has now come in and here comes Mr. Kittle again, with his army of Commissioners, to prepare a new tax list for the year 1869. They meet, and meet again, they sit, and sit, and sit again, and finally hatch a little tax of $33,000, to be paid by the poor citizens of Granville. Let's stop here and ask a little before we proceed further. Mr. Kittle says the old County Court levied a tax of $20,-000, in 1868, and that he and his army in 1869 levied another tax of $20,000, the se two sums make $40,000. Mr. Kittle and his army of officers have been in power about eighteen months, divide this $40,-000 by eighteen, and you will find that it requires under Mr. Kittle's administration, two thousand two hundred, and twenty two dollars per month to carry on the little government of Granville County.

Now this looks very large to us, who once, and not very long ago, carried on the same County Government for about one fourth of that amount. The good people ought and have a right to know how their hard-earned money is spent. I will tell all I know about it. This I get from Mr. Kittle. Paid in support of the poor in the County $7,188, paid to Mr. Kittle, $724, to Thos. W. Pool, $411, to Thos. W. Hicks, $436, to Edward B. Lyon, $453, to William H. Puryear, Esq. $450, to John W. Batts, Clerk, $734, to Col. T. L. Hargrove, Attorney, $300, for preparing tax list, $1360, registering voters $470, and I am told the County Trustee was paid $900 on a compromise. All these little sums result, $13,820, take this amount from the $40,000, and it leaves $26,674. I suppose much of this balance has been paid to county orders. Now let's look a little into this poor house business. I understand there are now about ninety paupers out of the poor house and at the poor house under twenty, and the paupers out of the poor house cost about nineteen dollars per head, but I will put them at twenty dollars per head, and suppose the average number to be eighty-five, this will amount to seventeen hundred dollars, add to this amount eight hundred dollars so as to make eighteen months, and it makes two thousand four hundred dollars for eighteen months. This amount taken from the $7,188, leaves the sum of $4,788, for the support of the paupers at the poor house. I understand the number to be seventeen, but I will put them at twenty five, I divide this $4,788 by twenty five, and find that each pauper at the poor house costs the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, about the price of board at a good hotel.

Now this looks very large to us, who once, and not very long ago, carried on the same County Government for about one fourth of that amount. The good people ought and have a right to know how their hard-earned money is spent. I will tell all I know about it. This I get from Mr. Kittle. Paid in support of the poor in the County $7,188, paid to Mr. Kittle, $724, to Thos. W. Pool, $411, to Thos. W. Hicks, $436, to Edward B. Lyon, $453, to William H. Puryear, Esq. $450, to John W. Batts, Clerk, $734, to Col. T. L. Hargrove, Attorney, $300, for preparing tax list, $1360, registering voters $470, and I am told the County Trustee was paid $900 on a compromise. All these little sums result, $13,820, take this amount from the $40,000, and it leaves $26,674. I suppose much of this balance has been paid to county orders. Now let's look a little into this poor house business. I understand there are now about ninety paupers out of the poor house and at the poor house under twenty, and the paupers out of the poor house cost about nineteen dollars per head, but I will put them at twenty dollars per head, and suppose the average number to be eighty-five, this will amount to seventeen hundred dollars, add to this amount eight hundred dollars so as to make eighteen months, and it makes two thousand four hundred dollars for eighteen months. This amount taken from the $7,188, leaves the sum of $4,788, for the support of the paupers at the poor house. I understand the number to be seventeen, but I will put them at twenty five, I divide this $4,788 by twenty five, and find that each pauper at the poor house costs the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, about the price of board at a good hotel.

Mr. Kittle in the afore-mentioned letter says, his selection was particularly called to the mass meeting in Oxford, and when asked what to think of a certain resolution his reply is, "I suppose that meeting was about the size of your hat and composed of the legal profession and ex-officials." I can think of but one way to account for the slight and untruthful way in which Mr. Kittle speaks of that large, intelligent and respectable meeting, and that is, by the order which greets him when entering one of his meetings. If there had been a few black negroes near, Mr. Kittle and he had been asked the size of the meeting, in place of saying a "hat full," he would have said "all Africa is there." If his olfactories are not entirely bruised by constant contact with our colored friends. This meeting thus so slightly spoken of was composed of such men as Judge Gilliam, Col. Edwards, Col. Amis, Mr. Littlejohn, Dr. F. W. Young, Dr. Jos. R. Hicks, Dr. W. R. Hicks, Dr. S. A. Williams, the Hesters, Crowells, Lyons, Gregorys', and such like men from all parts of the county—the Court room was nearly, or quite full. If this meeting was so insignificant in the estimation of Mr. Kittle, I would like to have some editor ask him what he thought of a certain other meeting held in the Court house recently and presided over by Sheriff Moore? I will take occasion to say, it was the very first time I ever knew a Sheriff to preside over a political meeting.

As you live nearer the State House than I do, please step up there some morning, (if you can manage to get up early enough,) when the Legislature is all cool sober, and tell them that the punishment of whipping for crime is not abolished in Granville county. Some day last week the overseer of the Poor House, with a pistol in one hand and a rope and hickory in the other, seized a negro woman, and, after tying her, gave her forty lashes, cutting and bruising her most inhumanly. Since that time one of our townships, where there are two magistrates, one white and the other colored, the white magistrate inflicted one lashing that was ever witnessed in this or any other county. This was the same negro magistrate that Mr. Kittle paid $7 50 for issuing a State's warrant. Now, the people of Granville, do not wish the Legislature any further than to protect the poor afflicted inmate of the Poor House from the cruelties of a tyrant. As for the townships and their magistrates, they may manage their own business in their own way.

Most respectfully,

P. A. L.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN PASQUOTANK.

At a meeting of a portion of the Republican party of Pasquotank county, held in the Court House at Elizabeth City, January 31st, 1870, Geo. D. Pool, Esq., was called to the chair, and M. V. B. Gilbert appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the expression of the views of the Republicans of the county upon the policy or impolicy of the sale of the State's interest in her Public Works.

C. W. Grandy, Jr., Esq., moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions bearing upon the subject.

The Chair appointed as said committee: Messrs. Grandy, T. W. Cardon, P. John, A. L. Jones and Hugh Kale, who, after retiring, reported the following preamble and resolutions—the chairman prefacing the resolutions in eulogistic remarks, to sell the State's interest in her Public Works; and believing any sale at present, and under existing circumstances, would be highly detrimental to the interests of North Carolina; Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Republican party of Pasquotank county, in Convention assembled, hereby express their disapprobation of any sale of the State stock in the public works of the State, unless the special tax bonds heretofore issued, and remaining unsold, and the proceeds arising from the sale of such as have been sold, shall first be brought in and surrendered to the State Treasurer, and the payment of the interest on those unsold suspended for the present. And should any sale of the said Public Works hereafter be made, the money arising from the sale should be applied to the payment and retiring of the bonds of the State, known as the "old bonds."

2. *Resolved*, That we think no effort should be made to withdraw the benefits of existing appropriations from the Works and Corporations for which they were legitimately made, nor to hinder their effective operation to the purpose for which they were designed; but that all necessary measures should be promptly taken to secure said Works and Corporations a faithful administration and application of such appropriations; and by this means, to protect the interest and welfare of the State and the people against all possible fraud or misapplication in the sale and management of the Bonds of the State.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted; when, after voting to publish the proceedings in the *North Carolinian* and other papers opposed to the effort alluded to in the preamble, on motion of Dr. John, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. D. POOL, Chairman.

M. V. B. Gilbert, Secretary.

A JUDGE OF NORTHERN BIRTH COMPLIMENTS VIRGINIA JURIES.—In discharging the petit jurors of the Hustings Court yesterday, Judge Bramhall took occasion to eulogize them for fairness and impartiality in the discharge of their duties. He said that he was convinced after an experience of months that that unfortunate class of persons—the freedmen in our midst—risked nothing in throwing themselves for justice upon their white fellow citizens. Now that he was probably on the eve of severing his connection with the judiciary, he felt it his duty to place on record this tribute to the people of his adopted State, and wherever he might go he would carry with him a lively recollection of the disposition shown by these Virginians with whom he came officially in contact, to act without prejudice against race or color.

Judge Bramhall is we believe, a native of New York, a judge by military appointment and is Radical in politics. We have not a full report of the remarks, but they were to this effect.

That was a beautiful idea in the mind of a little girl, who on beholding a rosebush, on the topmost stem of which the oldest rose was fading, while below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms at once, earnestly exclaimed to her brother, "See Willie, these little buds have awakened just in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has.

[Reported for the "SENTINEL" by the Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court.]

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

Court assembled at the usual hour. His Honor Justice Settle was absent.

There was a large number of lawyers in attendance upon the Court to day, well representing the Bar of North Carolina, both in talent and in numbers.

The cases of Mull vs. Williams, from Henderson, and Bryson vs. Siler, from Macon, were called and continued.

The following cases from the 6th (Watts') District, were called and disposed of, as follows, to wit:

Waggstaff vs. Burwell, Dodd, ex parte, Hilliard vs. Mowland, Wilder vs. Wilder, Smith vs. Smith, Christmas vs. Jones, continued to next term.

Hughes vs. Hughes, Peebles vs. Whitehead, Hall vs. Estis, Bledsoe vs. State, put Cropsaw vs. Off.

Crocker vs. Crocker, from Granville, on motion of Pub. Dismissed for want of notice of appeal.

Mitchamore vs. Atkinson, Johnston, motioned by B. F. Moore, defendant's counsel, to remand to Superior Court of Johnston. Motion opposed by Fowle and Hayward, for plaintiff. Opinion of the Court reserved until to morrow.

Crocker ex parte, Wake order to loan the funds of the infant distributees upon real estate security.

Hunt vs. Sneed, from Granville, argued. Graham for Plaintiff, Bragg for Defendant.

Ragland vs. Currin, from Granville, argued. Graham for Plaintiff, Bragg for Defendant.

State vs. Nathan Almon, from Wake argued. Attorney General Olds for State, Fowle and Badger for prisoner.

Court adjourned at 1 P. M.

THE COLORED SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore' *Gazette* thus speaks of the appearance of the colored Senator from Mississippi in the Senate chamber on Monday last:

"The Senate floor was the centre of attraction this morning. Revel, the colored Senator from Mississippi, made his appearance a little before noon, and strutted several times across the Senate Chamber. He is shortish, stoutish, yellow as a guinea, wore a small-colored overcoat, and has all the characteristics of a plantation negro. Out of one corner of his eye he looked curiously at the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Jefferson Davis, which it will be his pleasure to fill. This will give him, for neighbors, Kentucky on one side and West Virginia on the other. The new fledged Senator appeared very much at his ease, and moved about under the escort of Senators Morton and Drake, who welcomed and made much of him. Revel was surrounded while in the Senate Chamber by a crowd of pages and newspaper men, to whom he condescended to be affable with plantation dignity and corn-field grace. His disappeared suddenly the moment the Vice President's gavel descended on the desk to call to morning prayer. Subsequently Mr. Morton introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union, which was read by title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Republican in the Senate, in debate on the Virginia resolutions, Wednesday, January 19, made this declaration, without dissent from one Republican Senator:

"I think, Mr. President, that the experience of the last eighteen months has brought the Congress of the United States now to the point that we should declare that we accept of the legal consequences of the doctrine of secession, that is, now the common idea was, without consideration, a year and a half ago, that when these States were once admitted, or, if you please, restored to representation, they passed entirely from under the jurisdiction of Congress and we were done with them. Sir, that was illogical, and experience has now shown that we cannot stand upon that doctrine. *We must follow the doctrine of reconstruction to its consequences; and, if necessary, we must deal with these states after they have been re-admitted.*"

Here is the daring avowal of a deliberate purpose to hold the Southern States, despite reconstruction, despite re-admission, still subjugated and at the mercy of the Republican party—by whose non-action their future treatment is to be determined.—*Savannah News.*

UNHAPPY AND DEMORALIZED VIRGINIA.—At length, after a sharp struggle in both Houses of Congress, between the gallant democracy and their usurping opponents, might, and the wrath of man have triumphed over justice and the constitution, and "the mother of States," is once more permitted to resume her position as a member of this so called "Union."

Does she enter the arena again with banners advanced, and crest erect? Alas, no! She comes in, shorn of her power; broken in spirit, and the plaything and tool of her Radical oppressors.

And yet even in Richmond, that proud city, once the centre of a glorious young nation, and the theatre of deeds and events which time can never efface, the humiliating spectacle is presented of a portion of her people, asking for a federal salute of artillery, to celebrate the hour of her shame and dishonor.

Is this the glorious old Dominion, the cradle of Statesmen and the home of a Washington and Patrick Henry? Who can credit the statement?—*Cincinnati Appeal.*

A. BLUSH.—Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said to the mother,

"How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter. That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of gold or pearls; these may be hung on the neck of any woman; those are never seen unless connected with moral purity. A full blown flower sprinkled with purer dew is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and true honor dwell."

A GEM.—It has been frequently said that if Christianity was compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the seat-rooms of the philosophers, the halls of legislators, the throngs of busy men, we should find her last retreat with woman, at the fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathering round the mother's knee, the last sacrifice the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God.